

She Raps Britain



Miss Lillian Scott Troy, San Francisco woman, who says London officials seized her property and deported her and that United States has been deaf to her plea for protection.

British Persecute Her for Defending America, Woman Writer Claims

Do the tentacles of the British secret service extend into the operations of the United States Government?

Can an American citizen defend the manhood and womanhood of her country in the press of a foreign land and be assured of the support of her Government?

Answers to these questions have been sought of the Department of State by Miss Lillian Scott Troy, deported from England in 1919 for "activities detrimental to the British and allied cause," and now living at the Plymouth apartment house, 1236 Eleventh street northwest.

The Department of State has not seen fit to give definite answers to these questions. Prominent members of Congress have assisted Miss Troy in her investigation, but the results have been negligible.

Postoffice Pushes Charges. Chief Inspector Simmons of the Postoffice Department, by the way, is looking into Miss Troy's charges that mail from England, addressed to her in Washington, has been opened and inspected without cause in the United States. Other mail, she declares, has been searched in England, but the Postoffice Department authorities have no control over that situation.

Miss Troy has a widely patronized motion picture theater at Croydon, Surrey, ten miles from London. She organized the theater company and controls four-fifths of the stock. During the world war more than 250,000 Tommies were admitted to the playhouse free of charge. Now Miss Troy finds that business associates are trying to force the theater company into a receivership. At the same time she has many offers to purchase the property.

In the ordinary course of events, Miss Troy would have no difficulty in disposing of her theater. She is represented in Croydon by a solicitor, armed with power of attorney. But what good is a solicitor when trans-Atlantic mail is held up and often never delivered? Miss Troy cannot return to England because of her deportation. She asks only to settle her affairs amicably and stay in the country of her birth.

Miss Troy was born in California, and was graduated with high honors from Notre Dame College, San Francisco. In 1908, at the request of William T. Stead, the noted journalist, she went to England to pursue her literary career.

Aside from her writing, Miss Troy engaged in charity and attracted wide notice during the great London dock strike in 1912, when she fed thousands of children whose fathers were out of work. This act of mercy was interpreted later by British propagandists as the first step toward a revolution.

Criticizes Ambassador Page. Again she came into public attention when she fearlessly told in various American newspapers of an address by Walter Hines Page, American ambassador to England, in the first year of his service, 1913. Page was quoted as making remarks distinctly derogatory to the nation he served, and the regular news services suppressed the story.

Miss Troy's article was brought before Congress, but the furor it created was hushed up by the Wilson administration. It was in this same year that Miss Troy, assisted by influential friends overseas, including Hiram Maxim, the famous inventor, founded her theater.

Throughout the war Miss Troy's work was largely charitable. She went among factory workers and those stricken by poverty and helped them. But twice she came to the foreground in defending her country against the outbursts of British propagandists and brought down on her head the wrath of official Britain.

She next turned her pen upon a flaming indictment of American morals and customs embodied in a book, entitled "Y. America's Peril." The "Y." stands for "Yankee," and the volume was a scathing criticism of the United States. The men were pictured as degenerates and the women as little better than harlots.

Some of Her Criticisms. Some characteristic paragraphs from the volume, culled by Miss Troy, follow:

"By the time I had been in the States a month I began to ask myself was any woman in the land to be trusted."

"Quite a few men in America are effeminate looking. Many of the young men have quite nice waists, and they are developed not quite so sturdily as one who has the welfare of the nation at heart might wish; in fact, not to put too fine a point on it, their development beneath the waist is distinctly feminine."

This volume was not an unrecognized vilification of America by an author of no standing. The title-page of the volume shows that it had been perused and commended officially by the British government.

Another anti-American writer at whose bitterness of expression Miss Troy took exception was A. Maurice Low, knighted last June, and recipient of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun for extraordinary services rendered to Japan.

Sir Maurice in Washington correspondent of the London Morning Post, known from its anti-American tendencies, and he has offices in the Hibbs building. In his book, "The American People," Sir Maurice, who at that time was plain Mr. Low, wrote of the colonizers of Virginia and the South:

"The men who have made some parts of the South a dark and bloody ground, where to this day the only law known is the law of the rifle and the knife, where dense ignor-

ance prevails and superstition holds sway, are the legacy of this colonial era and its social system."

"The negro fastened his own weaknesses, his shiftlessness, and his slackness upon the Southerner."

"Blacks corrupted their masters and corrupted their morals." "Against such ruinous statements as these Miss Troy warred. In 1919, Scotland Yard was asked to take action against her. Brutally treated after long confinement to a sick bed, an eye bruised from a blow, insulted gratuitously, Miss Troy was taken to Liverpool by a Scotland Yard operative on April 15 and was shipped off to America.

During the debate on the four-power pact at the Capitol on the night of March 23 last, Senator Tom Watson of Georgia spoke in favor of Miss Troy's writings. He took particular exception to Sir Maurice Low's statements in regard to the South.

Encouraged by Senator Watson's address, Miss Troy brought her affairs before her Congressman, Julius Kahn, and before Senator Reed Smoot. They tried to aid her by visits to the State Department, but their efforts were fruitless.

Miss Troy brought to the State Department letters of introduction from nationally known members of Congress to Secretary Hughes. They were turned back to her, and she was told that Secretary Hughes would not be interested.

State Department officials declare they took up Miss Troy's case with the American consul general in London, but could do nothing.

In the meantime, an American's property is slipping from her hands through machinations of British interests and the inactivity of her own government.

[Editor. (Sep. 17, 1922). British Persecute Her for Defending America Woman Writer [Lillian Scott Troy] Claim. The Washington Times (Washington, D.C.).]

This photo of Ms. Troy appeared widely across numerous American syndicated newspapers ca. 1912.]

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TRANSCRIPTION

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The 24-step Pilgrims Society Corporatist Imperial Federation Strategy to Return America to British Rule

First exposed and published by American journalist and suffragette Lillian Scott Troy in *The San Francisco Leader*, Feb. 17, 24, 1912.

Republished by Hon. Dr. Lt. Commander Jacob Thorkelson, MN, House of Representatives, p. 5168, Congressional Record, 76th Congress, 3rd Session, Appendix, Vol. 86, Part 17, Aug. 06, 1940, to Sep. 27, 1940 (pp. 4801-5932). GPO, Aug. 21, 1940.

By Anonymous Patriots, June 3, 2020. Republishing is encouraged. Spread the truth.

Hon. Dr. Lt. Commander Thorkelson (Aug. 21, 1940):

The following is what a few very ambitious but traitorous Americans in high positions could tell us if they would, and to which policies they have either pledged their wealth, their brains, or their influence. Many of these men are under pay from a fund [The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace] which has given none of its "peace" money to prevent war between Italy and Turkey, or any other nations or peoples at war; a fund which under a false name, is only being used, and only will be used to assist to the utmost the destruction of American independence, and the slow or fast betraying of America's nationhood into the ready hands of the only genuine enemies she has ever had.

As far as can be ascertained, the following are the guidance rules laid down for the accomplishment of this secret society which we can make no mistake in calling the "Benedict Arnold Peace Society."

Lillian Scot Troy (Feb. 17, 24, 1912):

1. Power of the President of the United States to be increased so as to gradually diminish the powers of Congress.
2. Supreme Court of the United States to be revised so as to embrace only judges agreeable to absorption by Great Britain, and uniformly hostile to the United States Senate.
3. Precedents must be established by said Court against the United States Senate in rulings, decisions, etc., (specially prepared).



The 24-step Imperial British Pilgrims Society Strategy to Return America to British Rule

4. Strong campaign must be waged in the several States and Territories against Congressmen and Senators showing hostility to Great Britain. If unsuccessful in defeating them, they must be continually watched until discovered in some overt act, mainly personal, and under threat of exposure forced to resign.
5. When the success of the arbitration treaties is assured a few unimportant disputes between the United States and Great Britain may arise, in which the preference must be given to the United States. These apparent victories must be widely advertised in order to create confidence in the propitiousness of arbitration with Great Britain. While the scope of the treaties must be of considerable latitude, care must be taken not to in any way bring such questions as to the fortification or navigation of the Panama Canal, or the Monroe Doctrine, into dispute until the situation is under firm control.
6. As soon as compatible with conditions, the arbitration treaties must be widened into an offensive and defensive alliance.
7. On accomplishment of same, British and American naval officers must be mutually exchanged, but care must be taken that this suggestion is made by an American.
8. Quietly and unobtrusively, American soldiers must be sent to Egypt and India; British soldiers may then be quartered in the United States.
9. English royalty, preferably the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, must be sent to Canada, from whence they must make frequent trips to New York. But great care must be taken not to enter Washington if there is a demonstration against them, or [sic] until they have practically "held court" in New York.
10. The wives and daughters of men controlling great wealth and influence in America must be given preference at these "courts." They must be selected carefully from every State and Territory in the United States. Thus a new "society," through royal favor, must quietly and expeditiously be created.
11. Honors must be conferred on the husbands of women thus given preference in the social circles of America, and a rank or position determined by judiciously distributed decorations.
12. Honor must be conferred on all American officers favoring "peace."
13. The women of men showing hostility to "peace" must be socially ostracized.
14. When a strong phalanx of influential people in favor of "peace" has been created, and the exchange of British and American naval officers accomplished, and as many as possible of the United States troops transported to India, the King and Queen of England may then visit Washington.
15. Should any demonstration of hostilities to their Majesties occur, the Hindu troops and the British may, in the absence of the American soldiers, quell any disturbances.
16. Men whose wealth prevents their being influenced by money must have honors and position and possibly a title dangled before their wives' eyes.
17. When newspapers cannot be bought or leased, new publications must be started.
18. Educators must receive special favors in flattering newspaper notices; and wide publicity must not be given to Independence Day celebrations; people persisting in demonstrations must be "cut" and held up to ridicule. Any demonstrations with fireworks must be strongly opposed and discouraged on the ground of protection to life and property.
19. An elaborate celebration must be arranged to take place in the United States in 1915, to commemorate 100 years of peace between Great Britain and America, by which time the object and aim of "peace" will be at the apex of consummation.
20. Education of the masses must be discouraged, in order to create harmony with the desires of the wealthy and the several trusts, who will see in such a suggestion a strong tendency to reduce wages from their now unreasonable heights to the basis of wages paid in Great Britain; also, the suggestion that the ignorant cannot organize so formidably as the educated masses will be widely appreciated as dissension and suspicion of their own leaders can be more easily advanced.
21. A popular feeling against Irish immigration may be aroused in the United States by giving wide publicity to all individual cases of rejection of immigrants for reasons of acute poverty, insanity or criminality, or disease.

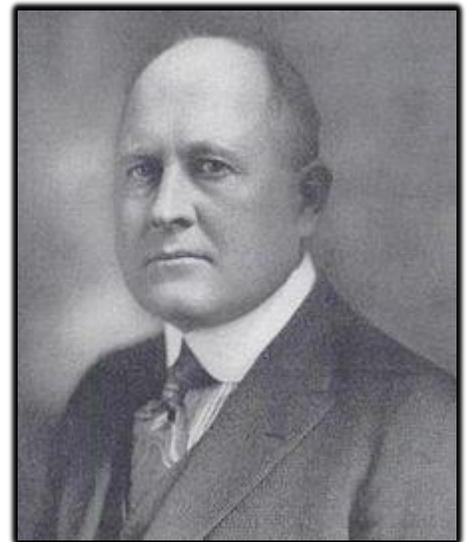
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22. Arbitration, offensive or defensive alliances, and finally peace must be brought about as quickly as possible. For the latter, armed compulsion may be necessary, and it is recommended that the Indian and British troops be altogether confined to the east of America, leaving the protection of the west to the Japanese troops, 80,000 of which are already scattered throughout the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, British Columbia, and California. Reciprocity with Canada can be passed almost unanimously through the American Congress, and then opposed bitterly in Canada on one ground only—that of annexation by the United States. Simultaneously with the rejection of reciprocity by the Canadian people, a member of the British royal family, preferably the Duke of Connaught, must take up his residence in Canada.
23. With the assistance of some interested and powerful trust, such as the Meat Trust, strained relations may be brought about between Germany and the United States; in such event, and with a defensive and offensive alliance with Great Britain, a casus belli [an act or situation provoking or justifying war] of England would be more easily turned into account by a simultaneous attack on Germany. Great Britain's diplomatic relations with Germany must remain intact until the consummation of the alliances with the United States.
24. It is suggested to embrace France in the arbitration treaties, for the moment, as suspicion must not be created during the initial efforts.



Notes: Lillian Scott Troy was deported from Britain on [Nov. 13, 1919](#) on trumped up charges that no two newspapers in the United States or Britain could agree on. Her deportation occurred just *two days* after WWI ended.

Curiously, the League of Nations was formed by the Pilgrims Society on Jan. 10, 1920, *just 58 days after her deportation*, by the very same people that Ms. Troy was vociferously criticizing—like Pilgrim ‘Duke’ Andrew Carnegie and Elihu Root. In 1910, Root was simultaneously U.S. Senator from New York, first president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and founding chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations.



Hon. Dr. Lt. Commander Jacob Thorkelson (Montana, 1st) (1939-1940).

American Patriots and the world owe debts of gratitude to Patriots **Lillian Scott Troy** and **Hon. Dr. Lt. Commander Jacob Thorkelson** for preserving these truths. They may have been lost to history if it were not for their heroic and visionary efforts. Their words ring clear and strong. They are just as true today as the day they were first spoken and written.

Resources:

[GPO-CRECB, 1940, Pts. I-IX, Vol. 86-1. \(Aug. 06, 1940\).](#) Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife, by Hon. Dr. Lt. Commander Jacob Thorkelson (MT, 1st), p.11. GPO.

[C.O. Garshwiler, ed. \(1967\).](#) Sir Andrew Carnegie & Cecil J. Rhodes, Planners of Internationalism, The George Mason School of Correspondence. Education Information, Inc.

[Editor. \(Sep. 23, 1913\).](#) Are We English-ruled and English-led? The investigations of Lillian Scott Troy. *The Arizona Daily Star*.